Universal mathematics: number theory

By: His Majesty King Ken

Before I get into it, let me note: I break a lot of current rules. Just see things my way and try to keep up because I won't get into much detail.

First thing you want to do is stop saying 1 – 1. Or rather more, know that that is incorrect! We live in a universe! That must be included in the equation. Who takes something from something. That must be included in the equation. The value of what will be subtracted from. That must be included in the equation. Who is it being taken away from. That must be included in the equation. How much got taken away? That must be included in the equation. In the equation, (The value of what will be subtracted from) and (how much got subtracted) will be individuals, everything else comes under the universe because they are unnecessary unless they aren't. The others can be added individually but would result differently.

∞ means: endless yet everything.

In ∞, 1 – 1 = ∞.

In ∞, 1 + 1 = 2.

In ∞, 1 ÷ 1 = 1.

In ∞, 1 × 1 = 1.

In ∞, 1 – 1 = ∞ is correct because it is ∞ that is taking something away from something. If ∞ takes 1 from 1, that (1) will be added to ∞, resulting in everything. To take away means A loses and B gains. If 10 take away from 11, 10 must be added somewhere. If that place is not significant In the equation, then it adds to ∞. The question in this equation is (how much left), the answer is 1, in ∞. But no need to add the position(in ∞) to the result. Just know this is the correct way of doing it. Check this equation: in ∞, in bank account, 3000 – 1000. How much left? 2000, in bank account, in ∞. What if I take the remaining amount from the bank account, how much is left? 0, in bank account, in ∞. (0) is obviously unnecessary in the result, the real answer is: bank account, in ∞. Meaning only the bank account is left because there is no money in it. While it is unnecessary to put the (positions) in the result, (0) is not real, so the position of which the money was, must take the place, in this case, (bank account). The money from the bank account is added to ∞, and if take away the bank account, the answer then would become: ∞. Because the bank account will be added to ∞, resulting in everything. One can play cleverly with this. Let every secondary position's representative start from (Aa) to (Az) to (Ba) to (Bz), etc. So, it should look like this: In ∞, in Aa, 3000 – 1000 = 2000. In ∞, in Aa, 2000 – 2000 = Aa.

Infinite numbers VS finite number VS infinity

An infinite number(∞n) is a finite number unknown to us. A finite number is a countable number known to us. Infinity is endless numbers yet every number.

Negative numbers

It is incorrect, the way you use negative numbers. -2 + -2 = 1. -2 × -2 = -4. -2 ÷ -2 = 1. -2 - -2 = ∞. The value of negative numbers are the fractions of 1.

-2 = ½ of 1.

-3 = 1/3 of 1.

-4 = ¼ of 1. ETC.

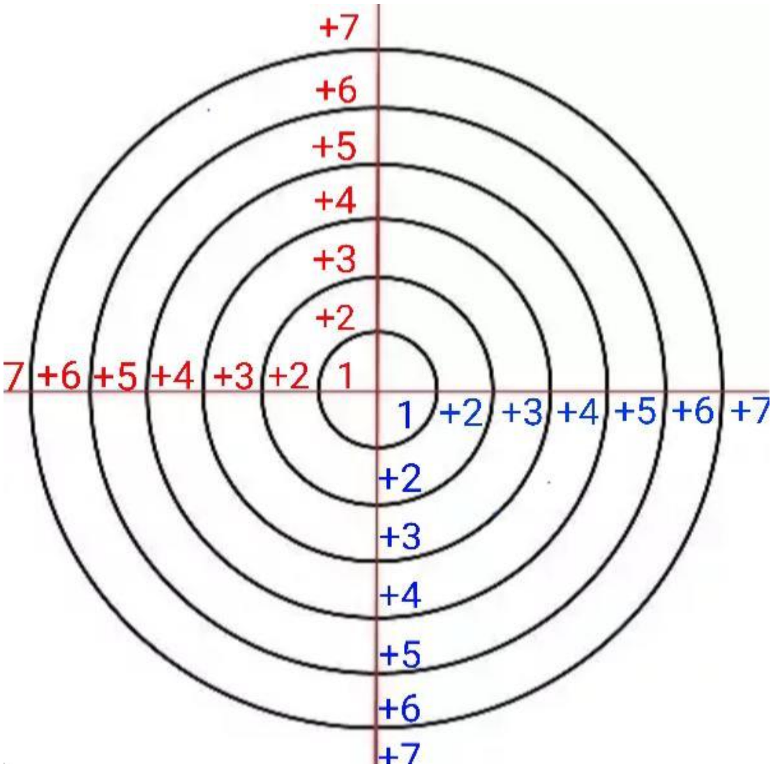
Multiplying:

-2^-4 = -8. 2^-2 = 1. 3^-2 = 1.5.

-4^-2 = -8.

Universal Graph

Graphs are the blueprint of the universe. This is why they must be in the right form.



What is currently known as negative numbers are actually positive numbers. This is a 2D plane, all the negatives are in 1, layered as all the positives. -2 layered half of 1, etc. The universe is sphered, mathematics merely explains it. We can accomplish a 3D plane on computers, to work more officially.

Negative 1

Negative one is not a natural number, it does not even exist. Nonetheless, where negative one is, has the value equal to half, these numbers I call negative to positive numbers, symbol(±). There are infinite amount of them. They are bigger than ½ of 1 and smaller than 1.

Some examples:

±n = 9/10 of 1.

±n = 8/9 of 1.

±n = 7/8 of 1.

±n = 6/7 of 1.

±n = 5/6 of 1.

±n = 4/5 of 1.

±n = ¾ of 1.

±n = 2/3 of 1.

Note: these numbers are not counting numbers. Counting numbers starts at 1 to 2, also from 1 -2. 1 + 1 = 2. ½ of 2 = 1. ½ of 1 = -2. -2 + -2 = 1. It’s 1 then -2, no -1. No ±n.

Prime numbers

There are no prime numbers. Every counting number has infinite counting numbers smaller than itself to be divided by without leaving a remainder.

$7 = -2^{14}$

$5 = -2^{10}$

$3 = -2^{6}$

$2 = -2^{4}$

$1 = -2^{2}$

$-2 = -4^{2}$

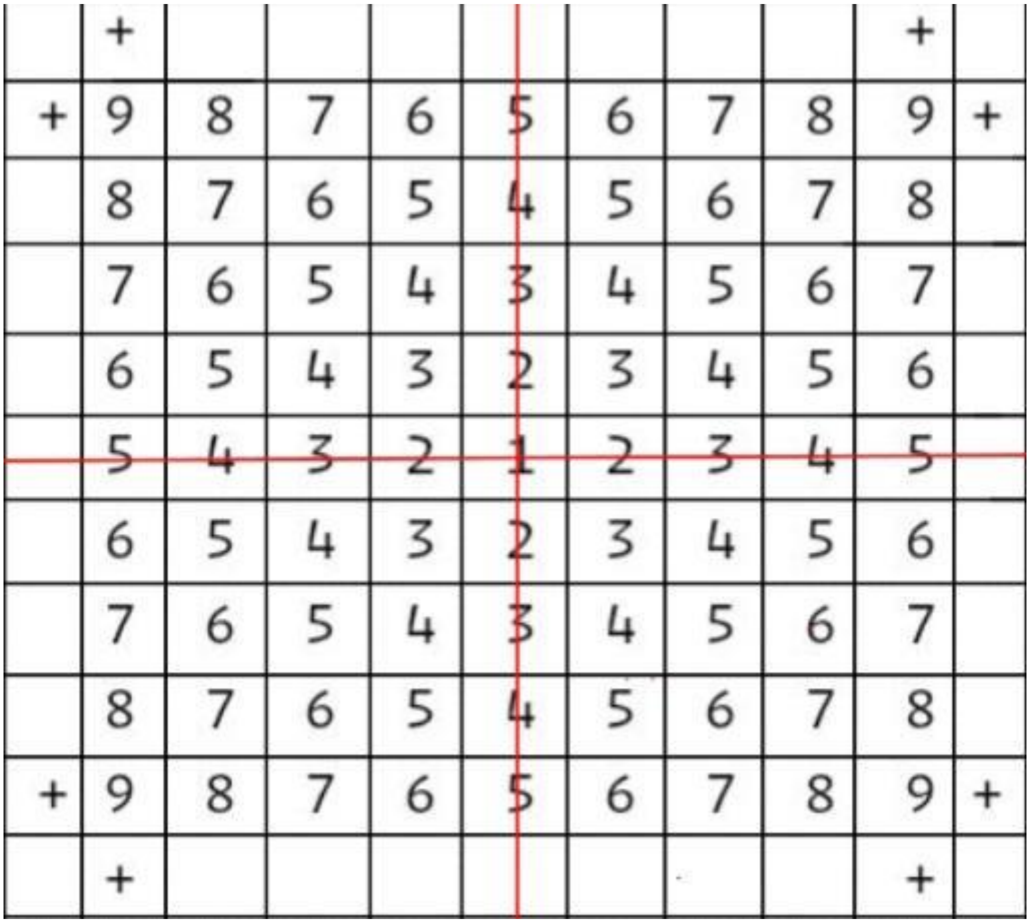
$-3 = -6^{2}$

$-5 = -10^{2}$

$-7 = -14^{2}$ ETC.

The universal graph

The universal graph has 1 at the center, no zero, can zoom in all the way to -∞n, and zoom out to ∞n.



	+								+	
+	9	8	7	6	5	6	7	8	9	+
	8	7	6	5	4	5	6	7	8	
	7	6	5	4	3	4	5	6	7	
	6	5	4	3	2	3	4	5	6	
	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	
	6	5	4	3	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	6	5	4	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	7	6	5	4	5	6	7	8	
+	9	8	7	6	5	6	7	8	9	+
	+								+	

This Graff is so important, in 3D, it explains the whole universe.

Any shape there is can be explained by this graph. A straight line on this 9 by 9 graph, to us, may appear straight, but when looking at the graph from a 9000 by 9000 view, only to find that, that line is actually a circle. Every curve there is has a straight path to it and can be found by zooming out or zooming in.

Example:

The alphabet (V).

If make the crotch of V (1), if zoom in, somewhere in the negative numbers, the crotch is a straight line. A straight line should be found in a curve of the curve(V) If not the crotch of the V itself. Every smooth shape has infinite curves at its negative. Zoom in to find them.

To make any shape smooth, zoom out.

Example: Freeman E8 manifold.

Let’s say the Freeman E8 manifold takes up, the max, #5 of the universal graph, if zoom out, to the right amount, the Freeman E8 manifold will merge into a round-ish square. And if zoom out more, the Freeman E8 manifold will merge into a circle, you would perhaps call a dot. Doesn’t matter, all dots are smaller versions of other shapes and not a shape for themselves. All shapes can turn into a circle/dot, dot being a small circle. That circle/dot of the Freeman E8 manifold will be smooth.

What about infinity? The most important thing to everything, everything itself. We must increase finite's value, and keep increasing it, finite is very important. Infinity is impossible to reach, so we must not limit finite’s capacity of modifying. The deeper we get, we will need negative finite numbers to tag, and the higher we get, we will need positive finite numbers to tag. We must increase finite's value, and keep increasing it.

Things I’m playing with.

1 ≥ -2^-∞ + -3^-∞ + -4^-∞ + -5^-∞ . . .

2 ≥ 1 + -2^-∞ + -3^-∞ + -4^-∞ + -5^-∞ . . .

±n(9/10) + -9 = 1.

±n(8/9) + -8 = 1.

±n(7/8) + -7 = 1.

±n(6/7) + -6 = 1.

±n(5/6) + -5 = 1.

±n(4/5) + -4 = 1.

±n(3/4) + -3 = 1.

-2 + -2 = 1.

-3 + ±n(3/4) = 1.

-4 + ±n(4/5) = 1.

-5 + ±n(5/6) = 1.

-6 + ±n(6/7) = 1.

-7 + ±n(7/8) = 1.

-8 + ±n(8/9) = 1.

-9 + ±n(9/10) = 1.

Every negative to positive number can add to a negative number and equal 1.

1 ÷ -2 = 2. 2 × -2 = 1.

1 ÷ -3 = 3. 3 × -3 = 1.

1 ÷ -4 = 4. 4 × -4 = 1. ETC.

2 ÷ -2 = 4. 4 × -2 = 2.

3 ÷ -3 = 9. 9 × -3 = 3. ETC

It is endless, but there is only one infinity because these endless numbers are a part of one unified organization, the only organization. The organization is endless but merely 1 organization. There is 1 infinity by observation but not in value, Infinity, in value, is smaller than 1. To result in 1, 1 must have a beginning and an end, infinity does not have a beginning and an end. We know this because the negative numbers count down to negative infinity, and the positive numbers count up to positive infinity. Also, to make a number bigger, or anything for that, the value will have to be subtracted from another value, B will have to lose for A to gain. So, there is no start because $0 + 0 = 0$. Nothing cannot create something, only something can create something, and every something must be created in something. We are only blinded by the illusion that 1 is the start, negative numbers prove: it's only an illusion.

1 divided by its negatives defines its layers and their differences in size. Infinity isn't 1 but begins observation from its observational number, in counting numbers the observational number is (1), so infinity's negatives and positives define its layers and their differences in size. There are infinite fractions in each number, no matter how small, and they are all natural numbers, but It's impossible to name them all, as every fraction has a fraction. Every number can be the observational number. An observational number\body (ON\) is the number\body that is considered the centerpiece, for example: 1 is the center of all counting numbers. I am the center of the world, my densities being the negatives of me. Make any big +n the ON, then you'll find, all the numbers below it are roughly like (1) and the negatives. Perfectly like 1 and all its negatives, if include all the negative to positive numbers.

$1 + -2 + -3 + -4 + -5 \ldots = \infty$

$1 + -2 + -4 + -8 + -16 \ldots = \infty$

$-\infty = 1 \div \infty$.

$+\infty = \infty \div 1$.

N is always the center of ∞, no matter how big or small N is. Just as a body is always the center of the universe no matter how big or small it is.

Riemann hypothesis

What is known as negative numbers are positive numbers. What is known as the critical strip lies the sets of numbers: negative numbers, and negative to positive numbers. Every single number in the critical strip is real and definitely lies on the vertical critical line, and every single number on the virtual critical line lies also on the horizontal critical line. A number does not exist without both vertical and horizontal lines. You have a whole lot of secondary lines in between them both.

We see this 2D pattern (look at the universal graph) because everything is 3D, but we can see things in 2D, depending on our point of view. Nothing is 1D. Only in movement, we get 1D. Examples: growth, running, driving, flying, etc. This also means a dot is 3D. And a line is 3D. They merely appear 2D and 1D because parts of them are too small for us to see with the naked eye. With the naked eye, we can see that not a thing out there is 1D, everything has a length and a width, making everything 3D but can be viewed as 2D, can even be viewed as higher dimensions. This is proof of what many of us know already, that mathematics explains matter ÷ bodies, matter which represents everything, bodies which explain its layers, and their difference in sizes. Numbers appearing in 2D prove that nothing is 1D, only movement and movement is not a thing.

As I said, the universal graph is so powerful, in 3D, it makes sense of everything. Math, physics, biology, psychology, art, everything there is out there can be explained by each other, because everything is of the same mechanism. I turn to mathematics earlier this year and I am able to explain a lot about it, merely because for the longest while now, I've been interested in the research of human behavior. For instance, I would ask myself, how are we this smart when trees are so dumb, I go on and ask myself, were we always this smart, my answer was no. The law is, one shall gain new study by adding two studies, and every new study added to an old study equals a new study. I knew then we were dumb as a tree once upon a time. I knew then, there is no beginning to consciousness because we need study and study to get new study, as there is not an end because new study plus old study will always equal new study. Everything has consciousness, some, just not as conscious as us, some, just more conscious than us. So, when I turned to physics and math, I looked past all the current rules and laws, I try to find the ones that realistically make sense, reality being the mechanism of the things around us, which we know for a fact. I try to always calculate reality and reality instead of reality and theory or theory and theory.

Please excuse me if I said things that are well known, I’m less of a learner and more of a discoverer. Most of what I know, I discover on my own. And if I appear harsh to some, my apology, but unfortunately, saying things how I see them is how I grow intelligently. So, that I won’t be changing unless I decide in the future to slow down my growth. I say this sincerely, no one should expect a sweetheart out of me because if do, I will be consider cruel, which I’m not.